

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Organizational Chart of Communications Services

PLACE
ACQUIREDDATE
ACQUIRED

DATE OF INFO

25X1

NO OF ENCLS. 1
(LISTED BELOW)

(A) 2 pages

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

25X1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, BY THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

25X1

1. This is a description of the organizational chart of communications services from fighter air regiments to corps level inclusive and the air technical units and joint-units which service them. (See Enclosure (A)). This communications organizational chart shows the operational and direct subordination of various communication units and subunits.
2. Square No 3 shows the Fighter Air Corps Chief of Communications; directly subordinate to him are his Assistant for Radio and Radar and the Radar Equipment Engineer (I am not sure of the exact designation of the latter M O S, however, I am certain that a Corps' T O calls for such a specialty), shown in Square No 4. Furthermore, the following individuals are also subordinate to the Fighter Air Corps' Chief of Communications: the Chief of the Field Post Office is directly subordinate; operationally, the Separate Communications Battalion Commander, the Chiefs of Communications in the Corps' divisions, and communications officers of the Corps' control point. The latter individuals are subordinate only in respect to the communications equipment; in other words they receive communications equipment, wave lengths, and call-signs that are necessary to service the control point from the Corps Chief of Communications. They check on the operation and serviceable condition of this equipment. In all other ways, they are subordinate to the Control Point's Chief and because of this the Corps' Chief of Communications can exert influence on them only through the Control Point Chief. According to the T O, the Chief

25X1

25X1

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

of Communications in the Fighter Air Corps is supposed to be a Colonel; his assistant, a Major or Lt Colonel; and the Radar Equipment Engineer, an Engineer-Major. Communications officers at the Fighter Air Corps' Control Point are supposed to be Sr Lt or Captain; the Chief of the Field Post Office is a Captain and the other officers at the Field Post Office, Sr Lieutenants. The duty-designations of officers in a (PPS) Field Post Office are as follows: PPS Chief, PPS Asst Chief; PPS Senior Receiver; and, PPS Receiver. The N C O personnel are drivers, mailmen, and PPS Guards.

3. The Fighter Air Corps Chief of Communications maintains control and direction over all communications equipment belonging to the corps and reports to the higher level Chief of Communications on the functioning of all communications equipment entrusted to him. The Fighter Air Corps' Chief of Communications for Radio and Radar watches over the operation of the radio and radar equipment at Corps Headquarters and the Fighter Air Divisions. He works under the control of the Fighter Air Corps Chief of Communications. The Radar Equipment Engineer checks to see that this communications equipment is in a serviceable condition. Communications officers at the control point are on duty eight hours a day during which they check to see that all line and radio communications equipment is in a serviceable condition. In addition they make sure that radio and telephone-telegraphic call signs and wave-lengths are changed according to orders.
4. Square 17 shows a section of the Fighter Air Corps which includes the following duty designations: Section Chief, a Captain or Major; his Assistant, Sr Lt or Capt; and, one Cryptographer, a Lt or Sr Lt. All of these individuals are exclusively occupied with top-secret cryptographic work which, in effect, is "special-communications". This section is directly subordinate to the divisional Chief of Staff and operationally to the higher-level cryptographic organ. The Fighter Air Division's Cryptographic Sections shown in Square No 29 are operationally subordinate to this section.
5. Square No 6, the Separate Communications Battalion Commander is operationally subordinate to the Fighter Air Corps Chief of Communications and his rank is a Major or Lt Colonel. The following companies are subordinate to him: One company which services Corps Headquarters with line and radio communications equipment which is necessary for communications between Corps Hqs and its divisions; and, the remaining three companies are assigned to the various divisional hqs and are operationally subordinate to their respective divisional Chiefs of Communications.
6. The Separate Communications Battalion commander selects his best company to service Corps Hqs, first making certain that its T O is sufficiently filled. As a rule, the company that services Corps Hqs has a 100% filled T O and companies that service Fighter Air Division Hqs have approximately 80-85% of their officer, N C O, and E M T O filled. In connection with the 1949 re-equipping of many units and joint-units with jet aircraft, the T O strength of many units was increased and new sections (such as the control point in which slots for three communications officers were created) were added. Before the re-equipping of units with jet aircraft occurred, the 71st Fighter Air Corps' Communications Battalion was under T O strength in respect to officers and especially Platoon Commanders. After the re-equipping process, this lack became even more noticeable since a part of the available officers (the Platoon Commanders) was transferred to the control point and only one officer was left in each company (the Company Commander); consequently, sergeants and Master Sergeants took over the command of platoons. All companies assigned to divisions are directly subordinate to the Separate Communications Battalion Commander in all ways and they receive their technical supplies and payrolls from the battalion; clothing and food supplies are obtained from the Separate Air Technical Battalion which services the Fighter Air Division Hqs. Each company has three mobile radio stations mounted on Studebaker trucks, 100-120 telephones, complete switch-board equipment for an ATS (Automatic Telephone Station); Four-five telegraph apparatuses of the ST-33 type (Soviet Teletype 1935), two morse-code sending apparatuses, and all of the equipment for a recharging station. At this station, batteries for the various communications equipment are recharged. In addition, the company is equipped with a telephone cable (I do not know its exact length but it is approximately 80 kms long) and two trucks for carrying various freight.

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

-3-

25X1

7. The companies are divided into platoons and each platoon has its own designation. The first of these is the Hqs Platoon which services division hqs by providing it with telegraphic communication with its subordinate units and with higher-level hqs. This platoon is equipped with a telephone cable, telephones, ATS equipment, and all of the equipment for a recharging station. This platoon lays telephone lines between various units and individuals requiring communication and maintains control over all line communications equipment. The Radio Communications Platoon provides divisional hqs with radio-equipment by order of the divisional Chief of Communications. The three mobile radio-stations are under this platoon's control. The company commanders are supposed to be Sr Lt or Captain; the platoon commanders, Jr Lt, or Sr Lt.
8. In addition to the companies, the following are subordinate to the Separate Communications Battalion Commander: (Square No 8) --the Battalion Senior Adjutant (the Battalion's Chief of Staff) who is supposed to be a Captain or Major. Two sergeants who are clerks are subordinated to him and work under his direction. The Sr Adjutant occupies himself with staffwork and is actually the Battalion's Chief of Staff and the Battalion Commander's first Deputy.
9. The Battalion Asst Commander (Square No 9) is supposed to be a Captain or Major according to the T O. He works under the Battalion Commander's direction.
10. The Battalion Chief of Supply Section (Square No 10) is supposed to be a Sr Lt or Captain of the Quartermaster Service; he provides the Battalion's personnel with food and clothing supplies. He has two Sergeants assigned to him, one is a clerk and the other is in charge of the small storerooms. However, the Battalion Chief of Supply Section's responsibilities do not end with supply problems; he is also responsible for organizing repairs of clothing and foot-wear, organizing the diningroom system, etc.
11. The Battalion Chief of Finance Section (Square No 11) is supposed to be a Sr Lt or Captain of the Quartermaster Service; he occupies himself with the Battalion personnel financial matters.
12. The Battalion Military Medical Assistant can be a Jr Lt through a Captain of the Medical Service. He must see that sanitary conditions are maintained in the dining-halls, barracks, and other public places. Furthermore, he renders medical aid to the Battalion personnel by receiving sick individuals and directing them to the proper medical specialist.
13. The Fighter Air Division's Chief of Communications is directly subordinate to the Division's Chief of Staff and operationally (in respect to communications service matters) to the Fighter Air Corps' Chief of Communications. The Field Post Office Chief and his Assistant are directly subordinate to the Divisional Chief of Communications officers, and the Regimental Chief of Communications are operationally subordinate to him.
14. The Fighter Air Division's Chief of Communications is supposed to be a Major or Lt Colonel and his assistant, a Major. He controls communications equipment at divisional hqs and in the Fighter Air Regiments. Furthermore, he must report to the higher-level Chief of Communications on the operation of communications equipment at specified times. His Assistant works under the Communications Chief's direction and helps him to direct the use of communications equipment; when the Chief is absent, the Assistant personally directs the use of communications equipment.
15. The Fighter Air Division Field Post Office (Square No 23) includes two officers and four NCO's and E M whose designated duties are as follows: The Field Post Office Chief, a Sr Lt or Captain of the Administrative Service; the Senior Receiving Officer, Jr Lt or Lt of the Administrative Service; the Junior Receiving Clerk, a Sergeant; and, two mailmen and one driver. The Divisional Field Post Office has a car which carries mail to and from the main distribution post office. The Division Field Post Office supplies the division's units and the Separate Air Technical Battalions with newspapers, letters, magazines, stamps, and other postal services. This Field Post Office has its own independent field postal number which is different from the division's field postal number even though the Field Post Office is a part of the Fighter Air Division.

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

-h-

25X1

16. The Communications Company organization, its functions, and its technical equipment have already been described on pps 2-h. The Divisional Control Point's (Square No 25) Communications Officers must be equal in rank to the Corps' Communications Officers and their functions are analogous. It must be here noted that Square No 25 indicates only the communications officers at the Control Point; others are not shown.
17. The functions of the Fighter Air Division's 6th Section (Square No 29) are analogous to those of the corresponding Corps' Section (Square No 17). This section of the Division has two officers, The Chief of the Section and his Assistant, who are both supposed to be Sr Lt's or Captains.
18. The Fighter Air Regiment's Chief of Communications (Square No 32) is directly subordinate to the Regimental Chief of Staff; he is supposed to be a Captain or Major. The Commander of the Separate Air Technical Battalion's Communications platoon is operationally subordinate (in respect to the Regiment's communications servicing) to the Regimental Chief of Communications and directly to the Battalion Commander. The Fighter Air Regiment's Chief of Communications must continually check on changes of aircraft call-signs and wave-lengths; however, full responsibility for these changes is placed on the Fighter Air Regiment's Special Equipment Engineer. Furthermore, the Regimental Communications Chief is responsible for providing uninterrupted communications during flights and for teaching flying personnel the proper way of conducting radio-telephonic conversations during all sorts of flights. It must be remembered that the Regimental Chief of Communications also distributes personal flight numbers among the flight-personnel after he has received them from the Divisional Chief of Communications.
19. In addition to the Chief of Communications, the Fighter Air Regiment includes an Assistant Chief of Staff for Special Communications (Square No 33) who is an officer of the Cryptographic Service. He is directly subordinate to the Regimental Chief of Staff and operationally to the Fighter Air Division's 6th Section Chief. If the Regimental Chief of the 6th Section's regiment is located on one airfield with Divisional Hqs, the Chief will always work in the Divisional 6th Section; however, he will receive subsistence from the Fighter Air Regiment. This is done so that Top Secret codes and other documents may be more easily safeguarded since it is categorically forbidden to keep coded documents in more than one building on the same airfield. The Fighter Air Regiment's Asst Chief of Staff for Special Communication is supposed to be a Lt or Sr Lt.
20. When Fighter Air Units were re-equipped with jet aircraft in 1950, Separate Radar Radio, Searchlight Battalions (Square No 10) were assigned to all Fighter Air Divisions. Their mission was to aid fighter aircraft in night flights by means of radio, radar, and searchlights. Such a battalion consists of 120 men--20 officers and 100 N C O's and E M. The battalion may be divided into three batteries as follows: a searchlight battery (Square No 11) which has three-four searchlights as well as lighting equipment to be used during night time take-offs, such as limiting lamps, a lighted landing T, lamps for the taxiing strip, the take-off strip, and for designating temporary parking areas to be used during take-offs; a radio battery which has approximately three radio sets at its disposal to be used during night flights; and, a radar battery which has approximately two-three radar sets to be used during night flights. Obviously, the function of these radar sets is to direct Soviet night fighters to the enemy aircraft and to direct them during nighttime aerial combats.
21. The Communications Platoon (Square No 37) (which provides communication between the Separate Air Technical Battalion's Hqs and the Fighter Air Corps' Hqs) is subordinate to the Separate Air Technical Battalion's Chief of Communications (Square No 36) who is a Captain or Major. The Separate Air Technical Battalion's (Square No 39) Communications Platoons are operationally subordinate to the Separate Air Technical Div's Chief of Staff. The Separate Air Technical Division is not in direct contact with its Battalions. Its communication goes through Fighter Air Corps, Div and Rgt Hqs. For example, if the Separate Air Technical Division Commander wants to send a telegram to his Battalion Commander, the telegram will first go to Corps, then Division and Regiment; the latter will be delivered to its Battalion Commander. The Commander of a Separate Air Technical Battalion's Communications Platoon is supposed to be a Lt or Sr Lt. He provides telephonic, telegraphic, and radio communications for the Fighter Air Regiment and works under the direction of the Regimental Chief of Communications. At his disposal, he has: two mobile radio stations mounted on trucks; one telegraph apparatus of the St-35 type, one "Morse-Code" sending apparatus; 20-30 telephones; fieldtype switchboard equipment; and, 30-40 kilometers of telephone cable.

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

-5-

25X1

22. It is necessary to remember that in addition to all of the above communications equipment, a Fighter Air Corps has a separate air liaison detachment which is equipped exclusively with liaison type aircraft (for example, PO-2 aircraft). During World War II this organization was called the Fighter Air Corps' Separate Liaison Squadron. Their function was to render transportation to representatives of lower-level Hqs to higher level Hqs and vice-versa, and, when necessary, to transport secret mail between the above levels. These liaison aircraft were used if no other communications facilities were available.
23. A Fighter Air Division has a liaison Flight consisting of three PO-2 aircraft (one of which is a medical aircraft, the S-2). A Fighter Air Regiment has one liaison aircraft of the PO-2 type. The function of these aircraft is the same as at Corps level. These organizations are subordinate to the Chiefs of Staff at all three levels.

-end-

ENCLOSURE (A): Organizational Chart of Communication Services Including Servicing Units with Legend.

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

ENCLOSURE (A)

Page -2-

25X1

LEGEND

1. 71st Fighter Air Corps Commander
2. Fighter Air Corps Chief of Staff
- 2A. Separate Air Liaison Det Commander
3. Fighter Air Corps Chief of Communications
4. Fighter Air Corps Asst Chief of Communications for Radio and Radar
5. Fighter Air Corps Chief of Command Point
6. Separate Communications Battalion Commander
7. 4th Communications Company Commander
8. Battalion Senior Adjutant
9. Battalion Assistant Commander
10. Battalion Chief of Supply Section
11. Battalion Chief of Finance Section
- 11A. Battalion Military Medical Assistant
12. Hqs Communications Platoon
13. Line Communications Platoon
14. Radio Communications Platoon
15. Field Post Office
16. Communications Officers of the Fighter Air Corps Control Point
17. Fighter Air Corps Chief of the 6th Section
18. Fighter Air Divisions' Chiefs of Staff
- 18A. Liaison Flight Commander
19. Fighter Air Division Commanders
20. Fighter Air Divisions' Chiefs of Communications
21. Fighter Air Divisions' Asst. Chiefs of Communications
22. Fighter Air Divisions' Chiefs of Control Points
23. Field Post Office
24. 1st Communications' Company Commander
25. Communications Officers of the Fighter Air Div's Control Point
26. Hqs Communications Platoon
27. Line Communications Platoon
28. Radio Communications Platoon
29. Fighter Air Div's Chiefs of the 6th Section
30. Fighter Air Regiment Commanders
31. Fighter Air Rgt Chiefs of Staff
32. Fighter Air Rgt Chief of Communications
33. Fighter Air Rgt Asst Chief of Staff for Special Communications
34. Separate Air Technical Division Commander
35. Separate Air Technical Division Commander
36. Separate Air Technical Division Communications Platoon
37. Separate Air Technical Division Communications Platoon
38. Separate Air Technical Battalion Commander
39. Separate Air Technical Battalion's Communications Platoon
40. Radio--Radar--Searchlight Battalion Commander
41. Searchlight Battery?
42. Radio Battery?
43. Radar Battery?
44. Liaison Pilot

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES FROM FIGHTER AIR REGIMENT TO CORPS LEVEL INCLUSIVE.

